THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1204.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Archibald Conner, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.
ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

MY HORSE

DION,

WILL ſtand at Mr. Benjamin Chambers's, Perſon county, [North-Carolina] 25 miles from where I live, and will cover mares at FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon, payable with TWENTY DOLLARS, by the firſt of Auguſt.

John Nelson.

Mecklenburg Feb. 20, 1804.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT Hanover courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 25th of April next, being court day, will be expoſed to ſale at auction, for ready money,

Two tracts of Land,

one of them containing 375 1-2 acres, more or leſs, and is commonly known and called by the name of Bib's Tract, part whereof lies in Hanover and part in Goochland.

The other tract contains 100 acres, more or leſs, and lies in Hanover. The ſubſcriber believes that the latter tract is commonly known by the name of Fenton's place. Both tracts adjoin each other, and will be ſold together. Theſe lands are diſtant from the city of Richmond about 22 miles, in a healthy ſituation and an agreeable neighborhood. It is deemed unneceſſary to ſay any thing with reſpect to the quality of the ſoil, as it is believed that any one inclining to purchaſe will firſt view the lands.

The ſale will be made by virtue of a deed of truſt from Thomas Thompſon, Jane Iſabella, his wife, and William Duval, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following; to ſecure the payment of a debt due from the ſaid Thomas Thompſon to Murdock, Farnes & Co—and which deed of truſt the ſubſcriber was authoriſed to carry into effect by a deed of aſſignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompſon and George Yuille, dated the 23d of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following, which two deeds will be exhibited on the day of ſale, and a deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty, will be executed to the purchaſer, by

Charles Copland.

Richmond, 16th February, 1804. 1awtds

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
John Raines, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June Court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.
ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, executed the fifth day of Auguſt, 1802, by Thomas Piemont to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of a debt therein ſpecified, amounting to 1054 dollars 21 cents, and intereſt till paid, and the charges attending this ſale, will be ſold, on the 30th day of May next,

THE PLANTATION,

WHEREON the ſaid Piemont reſides, containing 1000 acres of Land, more or leſs, laying on York River, a little below Weſt Point, and three miles from the ſtage road, between New Kent court houſe and Williamſburg. The above ſale is made, moreover, ſubject to ſatisfying in the firſt inſtance, a compoſition of 12s. 6d. in the pound of three judgments which were obtained (previous to his granting ſaid deed of truſt) againſt ſaid Piemont, in the federal court, April term, 1802; the total ſum whereof, by the calculations of the parties in my hands, will amount to 2253 dollars 78 cents, which being ſatisfied on the day of ſale, the parties will give diſcharges in full on copies of ſaid judgments.

For the reſidue of the purchaſe money, after the above claims are ſatisfied, a credit of twelve months will probably be given, as the preſent proprietor may determine on the day of ſale.

JAMES TAYLOR, Trustee.

N. B. About one fourth of the Land is cleared. On it is a very good two ſtory brick houſe, with convenient out-houſes; a mill is adjoining, and oyſters may be taken in the river oppoſite the door. It is thought uſeleſs to mention the other advantages, which are really entitled to notice, becauſe they will be obvious to every beholder.

April 12th, 1804. 2aw6w

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and ſire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hoſpitality, &c. will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. Extenſive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares, as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes ſent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

THE ſubſcriber is yet deſirous to ſell his valuable tract of LAND, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, on both ſides of Deep Creek; being 12 miles from Carterſville, 2 from Appamattox River, leſs than one from the great Buckingham road, and 42 from Manchester. The county is well regulated by its police, and ſociable in the manners of its inhabitants.

To theſe local advantages may be added, that the ſoil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain and graſs; the manſion place healthy, with dwelling and other houſes to accommodate a large family.

It is ſuppoſed to contain 1500 acres, of which 300 are valuable low grounds, 100 reclaimed for cultivation, and the reſt under heavy timber.

Little more need be ſaid to thoſe inclined to poſſeſs a landed eſtate, of eaſy acceſs to Richmond and Peterſburg by the Turnpike and Navigation.

This land will be laid off in two or three convenient lots, and offered to public ſale at Powhatan May court, being the 18th, at 12 o'clock, for 1-4 payable at Chriſtmas next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from the time of poſſeſſion, with approved perſonal and real ſecurity.

The land and propoſed diviſions will be ſhewn by Mr. David Maxey, on the premiſes.

Wm. MAYO.

Henrico, March 15th, 1804. 1awtds.

For Freight or Charter,
The SCHOONER
RESOLUTION,

A ſtrong veſſel, of about one hundred and ten tons burthen. Apply to

SAMUEL PAINE.

April 20, 1804.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber is prepared with an excellent SEINE, which will be employed the whole of this ſeaſon, at the well known Shad and Herring Fiſhery at Varina, twelve miles below Richmond. The road that leads to this Fiſhery is plainer and better, than the road leading to any other Fiſhery on James river below this city. His prices for fiſh will be as follow; thirty-three ſhillings and four pence per hundred for Shad, or ſix pence a peace for a ſmaller quantity. For Herrings, twenty ſhillings per thouſand. He will keep a regular ſupply of ſalt and barrels for the accommodation of thoſe that may be diſpoſed to purchaſe fiſh by the quantity.

Moses Bates.

Henrico, March 20th, 1804. *tf.*

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

HAS been advertiſed ſeveral years as a ſtallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully ſtated: Suffice it now to ſay, that he is among the handſomeſt and beſt bred Horſes in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, againſt the beſt horſes of the day; even the famous horſe Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's ſtock are generally large and handſome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the county of Greenſville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and 7 Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares inſured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the inſurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. Good paſturage, and ſervants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 10s6 per week. Grain furniſhed at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent. The greateſt attention paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be diſcharged as above mentioned) muſt accompany the mares. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 13th, 1804. 1awtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. N. R.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt made to the ſubſcriber by Philip Taliaferro, dec. of the county of Gloucester, for the payment of certain debts therein ſpecified, will be ſold on Friday the 25th day of May next, for ready money, on the premiſes, an undivided three fourths of

A Tract of Land,

called Etrix Banks, the whole of which tract is four hundred acres, lying on York-River, in the county of Gloucester beautifully ſituated, ſubject to the claim of Mrs. E. Taliaferro.

WM. JONES, Truſtee.

April 20, 1804.

STAGES

BETWEEN

RICHMOND & STAUNTON.

A LINE of Stages will commence running between Richmond and Staunton on the 18th inſtant. The Stage will leave Richmond every Wedneſday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Staunton on Friday by noon. Leave Staunton every Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by noon.

Fare for paſſengers 9 dollars; way paſſengers 9 cents a mile.

Joseph Grant.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. 1aw6t.

ARCHDUKE.

LATELY imported from London, was got by Sir Peter Teazle, (the firſt Stallion now in England) his dam Horatia by Old Eclipſe, (undoubtedly the firſt Stallion of his day) his grandam Counteſs by Blank, a famous ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, with many other excellent croſſes. A horſe of better blood than ARCHDUKE was never raiſed: He is full brother to Mr. Teazle and Stamford, both in high repute, and ſo are the whole ſtock. Counteſs, (his grandam) has bred ſome of the beſt horſes that have appeared on the Britiſh turf. She is the dam of Buzard, Cobſcar, Achilles, Greybeard, Horatia and Pelpini—all capital. This is well known to every gentleman acquainted with the Racing Callenders and General Stud Book of England. ARCHDUKE is a dark brown horſe, full 16 hands high, has a deal of bone with great powers, a good ſhare of beauty, and in the prime of life. He made his appearance on the turf at three years old, and did not run after that year. He won a Sweepſtakes of 100 Guineas each, beating ſeveral good horſes; alſo the Derby Stakes, beating Lord Egremont's Gislebert, Sir F. Handiſh's brother to Spread Eagle, Mr. Heathcoate's Vivaldi, Mr. Cookſon's Expectation, the Duke of Grafton's Vandal, Lord Oxford's Dart, (now his Lordſhip) Lord Grofvenor's colt by Pot8o's out of Snipton's ſiſter, and ſeveral other very fine colts. The Derby Stakes are conſidered the firſt in England, and gives the winner great credit. He fell lame ſhortly after and was fired, run two races more with very good horſes, and altho' he was beaten, he came in well. The above is the whole of his racing.

ARCHDUKE will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the Bowling Green, at SEVEN GUINEAS (with a Dollar to the groom) for each mare; which may be diſcharged, any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. A great abundance of good paſturage, *gratis*=boys boarded at 10s6 per week, and corn furniſhhed at the market price for mares that are to be fed, for which the money muſt be ſent, or it will not be had. Great attention paid the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

ESCAPE,

IMPORTED from London, will alſo ſtand at the Bowling Green, at Three GUINEAS (and a half a Dollar) for each mare.—He is a horſe of fine ſize, with ſeveral excellent racing points, and as high bred a horſe as need be wiſhed for. He was got by Precipitate, a horſe of great repute, out of a full ſiſter to the famous Stallion Buzzard. ESCAPE was a horſe of good ſpeed, for which ſee the Racing Callendars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, February 22d, 1804. 2aw10wks.

P. S. Mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, 4 mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. J. H.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. XII.

CONCERNING THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

The following garbled quotation, has been taken from the third number of Candidus, by the Citizen of Petersburg:

"*I will therefore only beg leave to ask, what you take to be the meaning of the two laſt ſentences of the firſt paragraph of Candidus, No. 3.*

"I will pauſe but a moment, and aſk theſe ſage politicians, whether they really believe, that a man, who is "rich in private worth, and in his country's honor, will, "all at once, forfeit the well earned laurels of a long and "meritorious life, to become a factious intriguer, merely "becauſe they have ſaid that it was upon this expectation that they voted for the law? No—no. When "once honor ſets enthroned in the boſom of an individual, ſhe will ſecurely hold her ſtation, even though "the man may be beat upon by the ſtorms of political "diſcord, or overwhelmed by the waves of miſfortune."

"*What in the name of common ſenſe does all this mean? What a gingle of words and and ſounds have we here, without ſubſtance or meaning? Is it poſſible that the writer could have had any particular character in view, whom he intended to eulogize? If ſo, for ſuch curioſity's ſake, let us know who he is.*"

The Citizen of Petersburg, if he had poſſeſsed ſufficient juſtice, or candour, would have made an entire quotation. He would not then have found occaſion to propound his ſilly queſtions. The meaning of Candidus was fully given in his remarks preceding thoſe which are called a gingle of words, which the reader will ſee by reading again; and he will alſo diſcover, that nothing was publiſhed by Candidus to juſtify the following:

"*Theſe ſentences ſufficiently ſatisfy me, that they could never have dropped from the ſame pen, which wrote the Federaliſt. That writer, laid his opinions before the public in manly, independent language. Thoſe of* Candidus *are given in a ſtyle, which generally, like the above quotation, ſmell ſtrongly of* ſycophancy."

Even if the charge of ſycophancy was true, or could, in a ſingle inſtance, be ſupported, I think that the Citizen of Petersburg cannot be juſtified for making it. If his objections to the bank law were really well founded, why has he not explained them? Why has he employed his *matchleſs talents* in endeavoring to expoſe to the contempt of the world, unleſs there had been occaſion, a writer, who profeſsed and endeavored to ſupport, different opinions? My adverſary and his admirers, are deſired to read the numbers of Candidus again; and particularly the fourth, fifth, ſixth and ſeventh, and then anſwer with honeſty, whether the writer has deſerved ſo foul an imputation. If, upon a ſecond reading, he finds, that theſe eſſays are impregnated with ſycophancy, I hope he will quote the identical ſentences which he thinks will ſupport the charge.

If Candidus had pointedly alluded to any individual, ſome of his expreſſions, would have been improper. He choſe to deal in general terms—he drew from his own imagination a claſſification of characters, without knowing, or attempting to ſhew, preciſely whom they ſuited. He has ſince heard, that the generality of readers, who are capable of judging, ſay that they are well drawn;—every body knows ſome few who ſuit ſome of the claſſes. If ſo, the application is made by readers, and not by the writer.

"*To ſay that after the ſubſcriptions ſhall be filled up, and the bank ſhall be in operation, we may expect ſuch amendments as will render it more agreeable to all parties, is really too idle, and too abſurd a ſuggeſtion to merit a ſingle obſervation.*"

If the Citizen of Petersburg intended this *polite* ſentence, as an anſwer to what I have ſaid upon that ſubject, he ought to have had ſufficient candour to have quoted the obſervations which he propoſed to anſwer, and which he has thought proper to ſay, were too idle and abſurd to merit obſervation. Until this is done, nothing may be ſaid in reply. The reader, if he thinks proper, can turn back and examine my remarks upon this ſubject; all of which had been ſeen by the Citizen of Petersburg before his eſſay was written, and it was therefore his duty either to have made a candid reply, or none. I believe that no body doubts that the aſſembly, if they pleaſe, can relinquiſh any part of the ſtate's power which is reſerved. If the members ſhall think it right to do ſo, they are bound by the moſt ſolemn oaths to make the relinquiſhment. If not, they would be unfaithful to themſelves and their country to do it, without as ſtrong convictions of the propriety as ought to juſtify previous alterations. It is extremely cenſorious to ſay, that the legiſlature, acting upon their oaths, would not relinquiſh a power improperly reſerved, after the bank had gone into operation, but that they would make previous alterations to the ſame effect, if it had not gone into operation. If there are perſons in Virginia, who have ſuch baſe and contemptible opinions of the repreſentatives of Virginia, and of courſe of the whole people, it appears wonderful that they will riſk even their perſons, in a country which is in the hands of men, who neither regard the duties of moral juſtice, nor the moſt ſolemn oaths. If the Citizen of Petersburg really entertains ſuch opinions, it is wonderful that he ſhould give himſelf the trouble to write a ſingle ſentence, concerning them, or their laws: Or how he can ſuppoſe, that his money, in any ſituation, can be ſafe. He does not ſeem to have any ſuch fears; therefore his inſinuations upon this point are too *illiberal, idle and abſurd, to merit further obſervation.*

The gingle of words, as my adverſary calls the quotation, were not intended for any particular individual, who either now exiſts, or hereafter may exiſt. They were ſuppoſed to be ſuitable to ſuch a character as the treaſurer of Virginia ſhould always poſſeſs. And ſo far as reſpects the laſt twenty years, I am confident that they are applicable. I do not mean to eulogize theſe gentlemen, becauſe they have been, or are, men of honor. It is the duty of every man, whether rich or poor, whether in public or private ſtation, to fill that character; it would be a diſgrace upon ſociety, to ſay that a man, merely becauſe he was a man of honor, ſhould be entitled to pre-eminence and excluſive public favor. All which I intended to convey was this—that a treaſurer who was a man of honor, would not vote for perſons as directors, who were not truſt-worthy, although by the refuſal he might loſe his place, by the diſappointments of factious zealots. This I repeat. And I do moſt ardently hope, that the ſpirit of faction, will never riſe ſo high in this country, that the treaſurer will ever be leſs a man of honor, than ſuch a character as is neceſſary to ſuit the deſcription, which I have given in thoſe ſentences, which *the Citizen of Petersburg* calls a gingle of words. And that the ſtate of political intrigue will never be ſuch, that an officer, ſo reſponſible as a treaſurer of Virginia, will be obliged, in order to *preſerve his place, to forfeit his honor.*

I do not mean to allude to one deſcription of citizens more than another. The ſentence, or the gingle of words, if you will have it ſo, will ſuit all perſons who are honorable in their tranſactions, whatever may be their political opinions or ſtations in life.

"*Theſe ſentences ſufficiently ſatisfy me, that they could never have dropped from the ſame pen which wrote the Federaliſt. That writer laid his opinions before the public in ſtrong, manly language. Thoſe of* Candidus *are given in a ſtile, which generally, like the above quotation, ſmell ſtrong of ſycophancy.*"

With reſpect to the compariſon between the Federaliſt and Candidus, I have no more to ſay. But, with reſpect to the foul charge of ſycophancy, I ſhall ſay ſomething. This is aimed at the perſonal feelings, and not at the opinions or political deportment of a Writer. One too, whom the accuſer pretends to know. One who, moſt certainly, had given no provocation.

When I read this indecorous and ungentlemanly ſentence—when I retrace and reconſider all that I had previouſly written and thought upon the ſubject, the mind in vain endeavors, to aſcertain the caſe in which I have deſcended, to the ignoble grade of a ſycophant. Nor can my libeller quote the ſentence which will ſupport the charge. Here I might ſtop, and leave my accuſer to the corrodings of his own ſelf-condemning conſcience. But there is ſomething due to the numberleſs reſpectable citizens of all political ſects and claſſes, who have given their approbation, not only to the writings under the ſignature of Candidus, but to the independent ground which the writer has always ſupported in the conflicting ſtorms of political tumult, by which this country has been long, and is now agitated. It is to theſe writings that he can ſafely and proudly refer, in the conſcious anticipation, that not a ſingle impartial unprejudiced reader will or can ſay, that he is entitled to the diſgraceful, calumniating appellation of a ſycophant or a deceiver, which laſt is charged in the following extract:

"' *Want of candour, too, in this writer, is most apparent at every step. For instance, among fifty others*—" And " can it be believed, by any man of common sense, that " the treasurer of Virginia shall lose his place because he " will not condescend to forfeit his honor ?"—*More nonsense. Who, in the name of Heaven, has ever said, or even intimated, that the* " TREASURER OF VIRGINIA *would* " *forfeit his honor ?*"—*Can a man that shall be found, true to his trust, (as I am sure the treasurer will ever be) be charged with* forfeiting his honor? *For shame Candidus. But that man must* " have no more brains than an oyster" —*and no more candour or sincerity than a fox, who will say, that he verily believes the treasurer will be as likely to vote for federal characters for directors, if* " honest, capable " and faithful to the constitution," *as for those of the favorite* SECT—*not more honest, more capable, or more faithful.*"

The preceding quotation, is the conclusion of the *learned* and *polite* commentary of the writer under the signature of A CITIZEN OF PETERSBURG, concerning the writings of Candidus. There is no necessity to say any thing more about the stile, though it affords ample room for discussion. It speaks for itself. He has charged me with ignorance, want of candour, sycophancy and deception; and has imputed to me opinions and sentiments which are no where acknowledged. The reader will be better able to judge of the merits of these accusations, by a candid examination of those sentiments, concerning which the Citizen of Petersburg has made so many indecorous charges.

I was well convinced at the commencement of these essays, that there existed a conspiracy against the establishment of a bank upon any terms. The various motives which actuated the different opponents in the great object have been fully explained in the preceding numbers. This conspiracy has been completely unfolded in the publication of MERCATOR, which lately appeared in this paper. This conspiracy against the interest of a country whose government is the most free, whose laws, in most cases, are the mildest—whose prospects of happiness are the greatest, of any which belong to this planet, affords ample room for sorrowful reflections. The person who writes under the signature of a Citizen of Petersburg, unless he has better talents or more prudence than he has bestowed in the two numbers which have been published, must be considered as an infuriated and zealous tool, whose mind has been inflated by some others, who are the real authors of the opposition.

It will be recollected, that I have frequently solicited fair and candid investigation and discussion. My writings upon the subject have appeared in several different papers, carrying every where the flag of defiance. The only opponents who have appeared are *the Citizen of Petersburg* and " Mercator." *The Citizen of Petersburg* has offered no remarks upon the law, except in the first column, and these correspond in principle and conclusion with the statements which were previously made by me. And yet this opponent condemns me for my statements, calls them puerile and deceptious, and then devotes two other columns to ungentlemanly and unprovoked personality.

Is *the Citizen of Petersburg* so weak as to suppose, that two columns, which have little or no relation to the law, but are meant to detract from the personal merit of the writer, will be considered as a refutation of his writings? I say, can he believe even that *his employers* will be satisfied with such a shameless negligence of his duty? They (*meaning the aforesaid conspirators*) know well, that a feeble reply to Candidus is worse than none. They know, that the most substantial part of the pretended reply, is a re-echo of Candidus's opinions, and that their champion immediately after condemns the whole of Candidus, thereby also condemns himself. They know, that a personal attack upon a writer, either in the stile of a gentleman, or in that of the lowest *Billingsgate*, is not, nor cannot be considered by impartial readers, as a reply to his opinions and writings, and they also know, that the Citizen of Petersburg by his stile—by his statements—by his indecorum—by his personality—by his—I had almost gone too far, has given additional strength to that cause (meaning the prosperity of Virginia) which they wished to overthrow or retard. They will be disappointed. The whole phalanx of opponents, from the ablest and most profound writer, down to the lowest cats-paw and earwig, such as I presume my adversary to be, will not be able to check or counteract the honest, honorable and patriotic enthusiasm, which has spread abroad, which has taken root and flourished in the imaginations of the rich, and has found access even into the cottages of the poor. If this is doubted, go to the treasury and see what deposits are made, and enquire in Richmond what arrangements exist for other large sums, and how difficult it is to obtain specie for bank notes.

Even though the Citizen of Petersburg should write with the accuteness and force of a Bacon, with the copiousness, elegance and brilliancy of a Burke—with the correctness and erudition of a Johnson—with the purity and accuracy of an Addison—even though Candidus and an hundred others, all his superiors, should contradict all that he has said, and should endeavor to counteract all his own arguments, still all would be in vain. The eyes of the substantial land-holders in the country, whether federalists or democrats are opened. They look back with vexation and regret, at the millions which, pursuing an erroneous policy, they have lost, and they will hasten with an ardor, which nothing can restrain, to discharge the double duty to their country and themselves, by giving efficacy, popularity and vigor to an establishment, which promises so many and such substantial benefits and blessings.

My calumniator has accused me of deliberate deception. He complains, that I have shewn only one side of the picture. He says, that the bank law was conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity, although the bill first offered was an exact copy of the charter of the bank of the United States. He has, it is true, written very severely against the authors, against the democratic party, and against the writer of *Candidus*; but he has not attempted to explain and counteract a single tendency which he calls sinful, except the influence of the treasurer in voting for the state's 3000 shares. He requires me to answer objections, without stating them, or shewing that they exist. As far as objections have come to my knowledge, they have been answered. Many, which appeared formidable, diminished as they were approached, until being completely exposed and understood, they sunk, disappeared, and are forgotten. The enemies of the institution have been industrious and ingenious to invent and propagate others. And these they also abandon. No a man of the whole conspiracy, however he may be urged by interest, or persuaded by his minions; however formidable in talents, or in name, who will commit himself so far as to publish an objection, and say that it can be supported by truth, experience or argument. Candidus has followed a very different plan. He has appeared before the public in the attire of truth. He has asserted his opinions in the confidence that they were disinterested, and in the belief that they were correct. He has, not only taken and supported a bold and elevated position, but he has bid defiance to contradiction and criticism. He has, nevertheless, met with no opposition, unless the Citizen of Petersburg, in his censures and personalities, or Mercator's plan of a conspiracy, are to be considered in that light.

Candid reader! will you ascertain, if you can, of what consequence it was to know the writer of Candidus. Had he published libels against individuals, which affected them in fortune, feelings or fame? Had he smothered his opinions, or justified what appeared to deserve censure? If the Citizen of Petersburg could induce his readers to withdraw all confidence from the individual who writes under the signature of Candidus, would they not, nevertheless, believe the plainest demonstrations? Would they not derive information and conviction, by arguments drawn from facts, which were as evident as their own individual existences?

I regret, sincerely regret, that so much personality, offensive and defensive, has been introduced into the examination of a subject, the most important to the people of Virginia which they have acted upon since the adoption of the federal constitution. I shall here take a final leave of the Citizen of Petersburg, without knowing, suspecting, or desiring to know, who has so poorly and so basely prostituted his labours, to give a personal offence to another, who had without fee, reward, or expectation of advantage devoted much time and serious reflection, to inform and serve his fellow citizens.

I declare most solemnly, that I would not thank any man who should identify my adversary; because to know him, would compel me to despise him—to despise him, might induce me, at some future time, and at some ungarded moment, to give way to a vindictive passion. The unproked attacks would be recollected—and perhaps I might do something, which would inflict a deep and incurable wound.

Having been challenged, to examine and reply, to all the objections which shall come to my ears, my next number shall be devoted to Mercator. The candid reader, I hope, will be amused and instructed by the manner in which I shall treat this bold and shameless conspirator; and his pleasure will be the greater, because having bound the Citizen of Petersburg in fetters of iron, there shall be no personality, either offensive or defensive, except such as may be necessary to the reply. Although these organs of the conspiracy, or any other, should rave, and scold, and fret—although they should mouth at the democratic bank, as it is called, and exhaust their souls in the vain efforts, yet I hope they will not induce people of good understandings to reject truth and usefulness, that they may thereby assist in their own destruction.

CANDIDUS.

FREDERICK-TOWN, April 14.

The following address of Major Thomas Lewis to his constituents, and the speech of Mr. Baldwin annexed to the address, are well worthy of an attentive perusal. Major Lewis at the last election was chosen a member of the House of Representatives, by a majority of the *electors* in his district, in opposition to a Mr. Moore. Major Lewis is a federalist—Mr. Moore is a democrat. Although rejected by a majority of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Moore still would not relinquish his pretensions and contested the election of Major Lewis. Whether the presence of Major Lewis, created uneasy sensations in the breast of Mr. Jefferson—whether the philosopher could not bear the sight of a man whom he had injured, wantonly, and who he knew had both the *will* and the *power* to punish, if he had not been restrained by his respect for the office of President—whether the aspect of the Major excited some alarm in the squeaking leader of democracy, and his obedient subalterns, we will not pretend to say. But certain it is that great anxiety was manifested by the party, to deprive Major Lewis of his seat, which the voice of the people had assigned to him, and give it to Mr. Moore, who had been deliberately rejected by the electors of the district. Much as the leaders of the governing party are in the habit of talking about their respect for the *will of the people*, we have always found that the wishes of the people are totally disregarded, if it unfortunately differs from the views of Mr. Jefferson and his satellites. And as it had been determined in the cabinet or in caucus, that Mr. Lewis should be removed, and Mr. Moore placed in his stead, in spite of the people, they proceeded in the goodly work, regardless of every principle of common sense and common justice that stood in their way. They began by disfranchising 176 voters in a single county, that had been given in favor of Major Lewis, and thus at one sweep, reduced his number below that of his opponent. To give something like a coloring to this disgraceful transaction, they determined that no vote should be counted, that was not proved to the committee of elections, to have been given by a freeholder. Now, as the officers who take the votes, are *sworn, and disinterested*, it has ever been considered, as the duty of any one who charges them with improper conduct, to prove his charges, and not throw the burthen of the proof on the officer. A sworn officer is always presumed to have done *right*, until the contrary appears. Our democratic wise acres in congress have determined that a sworn officer shall be presumed to have done *wrong*, until the contrary appears. This is reforming with a vengeance. But the truth is, that it was determined to deprive Major Lewis of his seat. He was a federalist—He had been turned out of office by Mr. Jefferson, and although he had afterwards been honorably elected by the people, the *will of the people* had not the weight of a feather, in opposition to the *will of Mr. Jefferson*. They thought it would be rather too base to vote Major Lewis *out*, without assigning any reason. Some pretence must be sought for. And the principle of presuming every vote to be a bad one, until it was proved to be otherwise, they knew would effectually answer their purposes. Because it was perfectly and absolutely impossible, for Major Lewis, at the distance of many hundred miles from his district, and compelled by his duty to a daily attendance in congress, it was wholly impossible for him to procure, during the session, proof of the legality of every individual vote, scattered over a district of more than one hundred miles in extent. Yet he must do this downright *impossibility*, or be deprived of his seat. Mr. Moore may be able, and it seems indeed, *is able* to reconcile this conduct to his feelings. He has the conscience to sit in congress as the *representative* of a district, when a majority of the people have refused to trust him, and rejected his profered services. But how must the electors feel on this occasion, when they see the sacred right of election trampled under foot, and themselves saddled with a representative in whom they have no confidence.

The electors of Major Lewis's district are most nearly interested in this case. But all the people of the United States are affected by the decision. For where is the use of making an election, if those in power may over-rule the voice of the people, and declare a man *elected* whom they had *rejected*. Every impartial man may now judge how far Mr. Jefferson and his party regard the *rights of the people*, when those rights interfere with *their* views.—Every impartial man must now see, that the elective franchise is no longer safe, and that Mr. Jefferson having once obtained a majority in congress, may keep that majority in spite of the people, by turning out those whom they elect. For after having ventured so far to get rid of Major Lewis, they can can never want for an excuse, at least, *equally good*, to vacate the seat of any man whose presence may be inconvenient or unpleasant to Mr. Jefferson or his friends.

For the Frederick-Town Herald.

To the Electors of the district composed of the counties of Rockbridge, Botetourt, Greenbrier, Monroe and Kanawha.

Your suffrages, gentlemen, conferred on me the honor of being one of the representatives from the state of Virginia; and I took my seat in congress at the opening of the extraordinary session, on the 17th of October, 1803. The proceedings, by which I have been deprived of that seat, are so injurious to the rights of suffrage, and so dangerous as a precedent, that they ought not to pass without animadversion.

With the essential facts relative to the general state of freehold titles in the district, you are personally conversant. It cannot escape attention, how insecure must be your rights, if sentence may be pronounced against the validity of your suffrages, without previous notice of their being questioned. The destructive tendency of such a principle must be felt by the great proportion of the electors who have now been virtually disfranchised, and by the majority of the district who are thus denied the privilege of being represented by the man of their choice.

The petition of my competitor, with the report of the committee of elections, will clearly exhibit two points—His intentions to obtain the seat assigned to me by your suffrages—and the determination of a majority of that committee to effectuate his intention. But they convey no distinct idea either of the facts or the principles in question. What was the cause of this omission, it is needless to enquire. The defect was supplied by the perspicuous statement given by one of the members of the committee who had opposed the report. The argument of my counsel, Mr. Jones, at the bar of the house, did honor to himself, and justice to my cause and yours. But the whole was insufficient to control the influence which operated to favor a candidate of different sentiments.

I am gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS LEWIS.

Mr. Baldwin called for the reading of part of the evidence transmitted from the county of Greenbrier, which being read at the Clerk's table,—

He observed, that as the committee of elections were not unanimous in their report, he felt it his duty, being one of those who were opposed to it, to state the ground of their opposition in the hope that it might influence the house to reject the report.—As no facts were detailed in the report as the basis of the result, he had called for the reading of the evidence from Greenbrier, the issue of the election depending on the principles to be adopted relative to the votes of that county.—From the facts thus disclosed he was opposed to the report.

The act of Congress regulating the mode of taking evidence relating to contested elections, requires that a notification of the time, place, and object of the examination of witnesses shall be served on the opposite party, a convenient time, before the day appointed, that he may be present.

It appeared that the election was in the month of April. The President's proclamation for an extraordinary meeting of Congress was published in July, yet no measures were taken by the petitioner for the examination of witnesses until the month of September. The sitting member was notified to attend an examination at the Court House in Greenbrier on the 21st of that month—He attended, and the witnesses attended, but the petitioner neglected to appear or proceed in the examination. After this, notification was issued on the 29th of September fixing the time for the examination of witnesses at the same place on the 12th day of October, accompanied with a written direction from the magistrate who issued it, that it should be served by copy five days before the 12th.—It appeared by the affidavit on the return that service was made by posting a copy on the door of the dwelling house of the sitting member on the 6th of October, after he had left home and was on his way to the seat of government in obedience to the proclamation of the President of the United States requiring his attendance in Congress on the 17th of the same month, a distance of three hundred miles from his place of residence—that no person was left residing in his house and he had no actual notice of the service—That when on his journey, at Lexington, seventy miles from home and more than one hundred from Greenbrier Court House, on the 8th of October, within four days time of examination, a copy was put into his hands, as also appears by the affidavit.

This notice he said he did not consider such as ought to bind the sitting member. A notice of five days at least was required by the terms of the warrant—the service on the 6th gave but four days, this of course could not be claimed on any principle as legal service—Of the copy left at his house, it did not appear, that he had or could have actual notice—and this alone is the notice which can be pretended to give validity to the evidence.

It is true that by law the magistrate issuing the warrant, shall fix the time for its service—but he shall also fix a convenient time having respect to the distance. It was a fact well known through the country that Congress were to meet on the 17th, and that according to the principles assumed in the act fixing the compensation for the travel of members (allowing one day for 20 miles) he might claim fifteen days for his journey. This notice was served within eleven days of the commencement of the session, and after the sitting member had in fact commenced his journey. His appearance was to be within five days of the session. The time fixed could not therefore be convenient or reasonable, even if service had been actually made. Indeed it may well be questioned whether the privilege of the house does not protect its members, from the service of a process, so directly calculated to divert their attention from the concerns of the nation, during the period of its privilege without its consent. He was therefore of opinion that the notice was not such as could on any principle bind the sitting member. It appears from the documents that a friend of the sitting member, attended as his voluntary agent, but it also appears that he protested against the notice, and that he neither had instructions, or authority to appear.—Such appearance can give no validity to the evidence.

He further observed, that if the notice such as it was should be deemed legal, and the evidence taken under it admissible; he still contended the proof was insufficient to warrant the report.

By the laws of Virginia the right of voting for Representatives in Congress, is in freeholders having certain specified quantities of estate, and, when entitled by deed or grant, with six months possession. The mode of elections is prescribed by law, and known officers are designated to superintend the elections and certify the result. The result of this election is by the proper officers duly certified in favour of the sitting member. From the return of these officers under the sanction of their official oath, the presumption is in favour of the due election of the member returned and of the legality of his votes, and cannot be set aside without stronger proof on the part of the petitioner. Let us then examine the proof on which he relies. The proof of the petitioner is in fact nothing more than the land list of the county. He rests his claim on the result of a comparison of the poll with this list, and the rejection of those from the poll whose names are not on the list.

By the poll for the county of Greenbrier it appears that 539 votes were given for the sitting member—245 of which do not appear on the land list. And 202 of these are eventually rejected by the committee as bad votes, and thus a majority of 59 is reported in favour of the petitioner. Of the 202 votes thus rejected, 175 were decided to be bad on no other proof than that they were not found on the land list. As this alone, turns the election, it becomes a serious question, how far the land list, is in any instance and particularly in this country, a criterion to determine the qualifications of voters. It is not by any express law made a criterion—nor can it from its nature be such even when most perfect.—It appears that a list of lands was made for the purpose of taxation in the year 1782—and that the law of the state requires that returns shall *annually* be made to the commissioners of the county from the Register's office of all new titles, and from the Clerk of the county, of the records of conveyances. It cannot be presumed therefore, that it can shew the changes of title within the year, nor of course the right to vote which such titles may convey. A freeholder by descent, or marriage may vote immediately on the acquisition of title; a purchaser may vote after six months possession and is not required to record his deed for any purpose under eight months, and his right of voting would continue if the title should never be recorded; a freeholder by lease has also a right to vote, of course there is a numerous class of voters whose right will never appear by the land list. A document which must necessarily be so imperfect ought not in any case to be a criterion by which alone, the right of suffrage shall be denied to those whose do not appear on it. But it is in proof that the land list of the county of Greenbrier is peculiarly inaccurate and imperfect. It is a new county and vast tracts of land have been located and patented within a few years, the titles of which do not appear on this list. The deposition of nine persons, including the Sheriff, Clerk, Surveyor, the late and present commissioners, with others selected as men best acquainted with the circumstances of this list, has been read. Those men on their oaths declare that this list is of their own knowledge, unusually inaccurate—that it does not contain half the land in the county—that the returns have not been regularly made to the commissioner and that no returns of patents have been made from the Register's office since the year 1782. That the inaccuracy became so apparent as to induce the Legislature to attempt a revision in 1796. That so many difficulties occurred in the execution of this law, that it was repealed in 1799 and the list has never been revised; and in their opinion is no criterion whereby to test the right of suffrage. It further appears by their deposition that, so far as they jointly or severally know the persons objected to because not on the list; they are in possession of real estate and in their opinion are legal voters.—Such is the evidence respecting the land list of this county, coming from witnesses summoned on the part of the petitioner. Yet it is contended and your committee by their report have sanctioned the principle, that this imperfect list, though unsupported even by the affidavit of belief, that those whose names do not appear on it, are unqualified, shall turn the proof of the legality of nearly half the votes of the county upon the sitting member.—And this too without ever furnishing him with a list of objectionable votes, till the moment of examination. Thus not less than 175 voters out of 539 are deprived of the right of suffrage, without opportunity of defence.

If this mode of taking proof without previous notice of the points to which it is to apply, shall be sanctioned by the House. If the land list however imperfect is to be the criterion of the qualifications of voters. If the neglect of the petitioner to take his proof in proper time is to be disregarded. If the privilege of the House and the rights of the member must yield to the humour of the petitioner, surely the house will not suffer the member to be entrapped, while in discharge of his duties, by notice merely constructive, where the actual presence of the party is so essentially necessary to rebutt the presumptions arising from such negative proof.

As he was clearly of opinion that the notice given would not sanction the evidence, and that this land was not a criterion whereby to test the right of suffrage, he hoped the house would not agree to the report.

MORE ECONOMIES.

The *economies* of our government has been recently displayed in a new and surprising manner in relation to the beacons erected at Sandy-Hook for the benefit of the navigation of New-York. It appears from documents published in New-York, that the proprietors of Sandy-Hook, in 1801, gave notice to the collector of New-York, who was then about to erect a beacon, not to proceed without their consent, which would not be granted without a reasonable compensation for the land.—Two thousand dollars were proposed as being, in the estimation of the proprietors, a reasonable compensation. To this proposition no answer was returned; but in December a beacon was erected without further communication. The proprietors deeming themselves aggrieved, commenced an action for trespass, at the same time offering to submit to indifferent and intelligent persons in New-York, mutually chosen, to fix the compensation, and that each party should be bound by their decision. This offer was declined, and in August, 1802, the proprietors obtained a judgment for 100 dollars damages for the trespass. The same offer of a submission to indifferent persons was repeated and again rejected, and another suit was instituted for the continuance of the trespass. Instead of acceding to the equitable and amicable proposal of the proprietors, the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin, applied to the legislature of New-Jersey to pass a law, compelling the proprietors to sell to the United States so much ground as might be necessary for the erection of a beacon, and a bill passed one branch of the legislature authorising the United States to take the land at such price as a sheriff's jury might decide to be *the real and intrinsic value of the soil*, without reference to the situation. This iniquitous bill did not pass.

The proprietors then renewed their offer of submission to indifferent persons and addressed it directly to the secretary of the treasury. It was again rejected and another beacon was erected and lighted in a different place on Sandy-Hook.

In December last a specific offer was made of two hundred and fifty dollars for two acres of ground for the beacons. This offer was instantly rejected by the proprietors. They then proceeded to try their cause in January last, and after a long investigation, the jury gave damages to the amount of 750 dollars, for the unlawful continuance of the beacon. The proprietors immediately renewed their former offers of compromise, and after waiting a considerable time without an answer, renew-

ed their suit to February term for the farther continuance of the trespass as well as for erecting the second beacon. The secretary of the treasury then renewed his application to the legislature of New-Jersey for an act similar to the one which had before been frustrated, and at the same time ordered the lights to be discontinued.

The lights were accordingly discontinued about the first of March, the consequence of which has been that two ships and a brig have run on shore upon the Hook.

Taking the whole of this affair together, it furnishes, we think, as striking an example as we have hitherto seen of the *economies*, and the *equal and exact justice* of our "wise and *frugal* government." —The land, it seems, might have been originally purchased for two thousand dollars. Our *frugal* administration, however, out of their pure love for equal and exact justice, chose to *save* the 2,000 dollars by taking it for nothing. The consequence has been, that they have already been compelled to pay eight hundred and fifty dollars for the trespass of erecting and continuing one of the beacons, and a suit is now hanging over them for erecting another and continuing both. In this suit the proprietors, will recover, probably, at least a thousand dollars more, and still the government will be liable to new suits for every day that the beacons continue. To avoid this, the administration have discontinued the lights and ordered that the beacons shall be pulled down in case the proprietors require it.

Thus costs and damages to more than the purchase money originally demanded have already been incurred for unlawful trespasses and in defending suits; the whole expense of erecting two beacons is thrown away; and what is much worse than all, the lives and properties of all those who sailed from New-York after the erection of the beacons, and who, of course expected to find them on their return, are exposed to shipwreck.

The two ships which run on shore at Sandy Hook, in consequence of extinguishing the lights of the beacons have gone to pieces.

It is said that the duties alone on the cargoes of the two ships which have been wrecked on Sandy Hook in consequence of the extinguishment of the lights, by order of Mr. Gallatin, would have amounted to upwards of *twelve thousand dollars*. A still further proof of that spirit of economy which actuates the government. *(Gaz. U. States)*

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

In the year 1640 (16 Car. I.) lord keeper Finch was impeached by the house of commons, of high treason.

To save himself from the fury of the house of commons, he lived in exile 8 years, and paid 7,000 pounds by way of composition for his estate to the usurpers. The following is an extract from the remarks on his impeachment, by Mr. Salmon, in his Abridgement of the State Trials, page 163. The public will judge of these remarks have any application to the impeachment of Judge Chase, by the house of representatives.

"An impeachment, is said, in some particulars, to resemble a bill in chancery, where the plaintiff charges the defendant with every thing he can suggest, *true or false*, in order to discover something to his own advantage: and there may be a further view, namely, to blacken and asperse the person accused, and his adherents, in order to render them as odious to the world as they are in the eyes of them who are at the bottom of the prosecution; by which they hope, perhaps, to serve the interest of their own *party* in general, to gratify their *private* revenge, to promote their own *ambitious* projects."

"If the person impeached is guilty of half the crimes he is usually charged with, he ought not to be suffered to live; but we are sensible prosecutors allow themselves a great latitude in framing charges of this nature. They hold it sufficient to accuse any man upon *common fame, or on the suggestions of an enemy*, without examining the credibility of facts; in which they apprehend they do the party no injustice, because the proofs are afterwards to be weighed and considered by his proper judges: But surely a man may receive great injustice from such a charge, though there should not be a tittle of it true; for he may not have his proofs always at hand to clear his innocence: and if he should be acquitted, and escape with his life, it is ten to one but his reputation suffers; for nothing is so sure as that where a *great deal of dirt* is thrown, some will stick; and all that hear the calumny may not be acquainted with the force of the defence. A person once charged with horrid crimes at the bar of justice, will suffer in his reputation among some people at least, how innocent soever he may be in reality; and therefore these *general* accusations, upon little or no evidence, surely cannot be perfectly agreeable to the rules of justice."

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same I purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th April, 1804.

NOTICE.

ON the 2d April, 1804, was committed to the jail of Hanover county, a run-away slave by the name of AGGY, and says that she is the property of Whitehead Ryon, of Goochland county. The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, and pay charges, on or before the 2d day of June, or she will be sold as the law directs.

On the 9th of the same month, was committed to the said jail, a run-away by the name of ISAAC, and says he is the property of James Sutton, of South Carolina, and purchased of James Gordon, Lancaster county, Virginia. The owner of the said slave is requested to come forward, pay charges, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

PETER MASON, Jailor.

Hanover Court-House, } 1aw4w
April 23, 1804. }

Blank Bonds

For sale at this Office.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	36*s to* 38*s* Cash.
Wheat,	6*s6 to* 7*s do.*
Flour, superfine	39*s do.*
Corn,	22*s6* to 24*s do.*
Hemp, Clean	50*l to* 55*l do.*
Iron,	33*l do.*
Whiskey,	3*s6* 3*s9 o.*
Bacon,	8*d* to 9*d do.*

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated 19th April, 1804.

"In addition to the favorable accounts which have been received since the loss of the frigate, the secretary of state has received information that the Emperor of Russia has interposed, *authoritatively*, for the liberation of our prisoners, whether the Bey will *obey* or not, time only can discover. It cannot fail, I think, to make such an impression on the Regency, as must facilitate the negotiations of our Government for their relief."

A Paris paper of late date, mentions, that Mr. THURO is appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and that Mr. PETRIE (supposed to be the gentleman formerly consul in the state of South Carolina) is to attend him as secretary of legation.

Intelligence by the brig Eliza, which arrived on Saturday, in 16 days from Havanna, mentions, that a day or two before the brig sailed, the French General Lavoilet demanded 40,000 dollars from the Governor of Havanna for the payment of the French troops, and received for an answer that the demand could not be complied with, as no orders to that effect had been received from the Spanish government. The General then declared that he would not be accountable for the conduct of his people, and in consequence of this declaration the Spanish troops were put under arms with orders to take up and confine every foreigner without any distinction: and they were executing these orders when the Eliza sailed. (N. Y. paper.)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 5, 1804.

"Our commissioners for settling American claims have sent, it is said, the greater part of the accounts certified to the French bureau for fixing the balances; but none are yet definitively settled or certified in form to obtain the ministers bills; and it is generally said no bills will be given, until instructions are received from the United States; and that no account will be settled or even examined, except such as are on the note annexed to the treaty; and a great number even of those will not be decided on until instructions are received; for instance, such as claim *freights* due by the French government: the idea being that they are not comprehended within the terms of the convention. Many are of opinion a new convention will be made, in order to comprehend a greater number of cases, and that will take in all just claims due our citizens; and in that case it is said the 20 millions will not pay the principal of what is due; of course, the interest, nearly 40 per cent will be lost, or congress have to provide for it.

"On this it is probable a new question will arise. The present treaty and convention being adopted, and become a law of the United States, and under which certain individuals have acquired certain rights, can they be deprived of any of those rights by any law or treaty to be made; and will not such law be expost facto and contrary to the constitution? As you have the convention in both languages you will judge of it. It is needless to repeat any of the arguments made use of here; those of our commissioners I cannot give, as I have no direct communications with them on the subject, and report is seldom to be depended on. Our government, it is said, is fully instructed; of course you will be better informed in America than we are. The delay is to be lamented, and a great many here are suffering from it."

The President's declaration.—Our readers will remember that on Tuesday the 3d inst. we stated that Mr. Jefferson had said to two distinguished democrats, "that he should not view those who should advocate the election of Col. Burr, as being hostile either to himself, or to the genuine principles of republicanism; and that he added, that, in his view it is a matter of indifference, as it respects the republican cause, which of the two candidates succeed." The Citizen immediately denied the truth of the statement, with a vulgar and positive air peculiar to himself; and in language which the merest savage would have been ashamed to use. The Aurora echoed the denial with characteristic indecency.

Not to answer any electioneering purpose, but merely to exonerate myself from the charge of publishing a falsehood, I applied for a correct statement of facts, to the republican member of congress, from whom the declaration was originally received. The result of the application is, that I am authorised to state, that having heard that the advocates for the election of Judge Lewis, to the office of Governor, had insinuated, that Mr. Jefferson would view the friends of Mr. Burr, as being hostile to *himself*, and to the republican cause, the gentleman sought an interview with him (Mr. J.) for the purpose of ascertaining his feelings and opinions on the subject. At the interview, he mentioned, that such insinuations had been circulated in the state of New-York—and that, as the republicans of that state had unhappily divided into two parties, he wished to know in what point of view he should be considered by the administration, were he to attach himself to the friends of Col. Burr. To this the president, in substance, replied, that he had been led to expect, that the republican majorities in the various states, when they had become large and powerful, would split into divisions—that, considering it improper, on such occasions, to take an active part, he had made up his mind not to interfere in such unfortunate disputes—that he regretted the existing dissentions between the republicans of New-York; but that, as he considered, that both of the candidates would be supported by republicans, he should take no part in the contest; *nor should he view the republicans who support Col. Burr, as evincing, by so doing, any hostility to the administration of the general government*; nor give a preference to either of the two parties, unless the one or the other should hereafter oppose the administration—and that the president added, that from a few pieces which have appeared in the Morning Chronicle, and from some passages in Aristides, he had been induced to believe, that the individuals who wrote them were not altogether friendly to the administration.

We are also authorised to declare, "that the statement in the Citizen of the 10th inst. is *wholly incorrect*."

We have now in our possession, the letter, which has authorised us to make the preceding statement, together with two others to the same purpose, from respectable republican members of congress, to whom Mr. Jefferson himself related the conversation in question. These three original letters, all fully confirming the truth of our statement, may be seen by any gentleman who will call at this office.

We have now presented the testimony we had promised; and, in our view, have fully exonerated ourselves from the charge, which the Aurora and the Citizen attempted to fasten upon us. The *vile insinuations*, the *coarse language*, the *grovelling abuse*, which we have received from those miscreants, will now recoil upon themselves. *N. Y. Spectator.*

From the London Morning Chronicle.

A NEW SONG, TO AN OLD TUNE.

CALLED

THE ENGLISH COUNTRY DANCE.

[In answer to La Dance Francoise.]

FRENCHMEN! since you are fond of *dancing*,
We will give you *many a Ball*—
Lo to meet you, we're advancing,
Then obey our *music's call*,
Calais is a *step* from Dover,
Strike up, let the Dance begin,
Yet, though, eager to *cross over*,
Ye shall never *figure in*.

For our *Balls* when ye are riper,
And ye *dance* upon the waves;
We shall see who *pays the piper*,
As we sink in wat'ry graves!
Gallic Cock boats dread our thunder!
They who're *footing* on the sea!
Are not slaves whose God is plunder,
But who fight for LIBERTY!

If our gallant tars escaping,
Some should land upon our shore—
Then instead of *fiddles scraping*,
Deep ton'd instruments shall roar.
Then with *light heels, nimbly capering*,
Ye shall *skip* till *out of breath*,
And the *cadence* to this vapouring,
Shall be *Holbein's Dance of Death*.

To your threat of proud invadings,
While your movements ye prolong,
Frenchmen! Such *our serenadings?*
Such the *Burden of our Song!*
And in *Chorus* oft repeated,
Echo shall resound this strain:—
"BRITAIN *on a Rock is seated*—
"Her's the Empire of the Main!"

BOSTON, April 14.

Votes for Governor.—The returns already received at the secretary's office give to his excellency Gov. Strong, about 18,000 votes, and to the hon. Mr. Sullivan 14,000.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, on Wednesday last, of the ship Minerva, capt. Clements, we have received our regular files of London papers, to the 9th of March. From the selections which we have been able to make from them, it will be seen, that their contents are not only of considerable interest, as they relate to transactions already passed, but appear pregnant with events of uncommon importance. The alledged conspiracy of Moreau, to depose the first consul of France, is without doubt a trick of Bonaparte's to get rid of a powerful and dangerous rival.

On the 17th of February, Regnaud announced to the legislative body assembled at Paris, in a report of considerable length, that new plots, *framed by England*, (the usual cant) had been discovered by the watchful eye of government. He stated that a correspondence had been some time since maintained between gen. Pichegru in London, and gen. Moreau in France—that their agent and all his papers had been seized at Calais—that Georges, a sworn enemy to Bonaparte, some time resident in England, had landed at a convenient spot between Dieppe and Treport, with *eight* of his brigands!—that this was followed by the landing of Coster St. Victor, and ten brigands!—that in a third debarkation, gen. Pichegru, Lajollais, Armand, Gaillard, and Jean Marie, with some other brigands, had landed—that contrary winds prevented others from landing who were off the coast—that Georges and Pichegru had arrived in Paris, lodged together, and were surrounded by some thirty brigands, commanded by Georges—that they had had several interviews with gen. Moreau—that Lajollais, the principal go-between, and gen. Moreau, had been seized, and the effects and papers of Pichegru. He stated that the purpose of this combination was a *conspiracy* against the *life* of the first consul, and the government of France! The report read by Regnaud was signed by Regnier, grand judge, minister of justice.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in London, to his correspondent in this town, received by the Minerva.

"In consequence of the very short imports by the two last fleets from Jamaica and the leeward islands, sugars have risen very rapidly, and are still on the rise. It is singular enough, that though the continent is principally supplied from hence, they are much dearer here than in most places there. From the small stock on hand thro' out Europe both of sugar and coffee, these articles promise to maintain better prices than for some time past they have done."

In the Minerva, which arrived at this port yesterday, from London, came passengers, the hon. Christopher Gore, lady and family; Mr. and Mrs. George Higginson, two children, and servant; Mr. Isaac Parker and Mr. Charles Lovell.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

Capt. Shuler of the ship Rising States, left Amsterdam on the 7th March, at which time the severity of the weather had obliged the British squadron to relinquish the blockade of the Texel. The Batavian Government had put all the lighters in requisition; the French were constructing fortifications at the Helder and New-Diep; and the arrival of a French General to take the command of the Army destined to embark from Holland, gave strength to the opinion that the invasion would not much be delayed. Only one British armed vessel had been seen off the coast for some time back.—Markets for coffee and sugar were good.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

It is currently reported, that when the committee of both houses of the Legislature of this state, presented to the Governor the address of both houses for the removal of judge Brackenridge, from his office of judge of the supreme court, the Governor made the following very appropriate quotation in reply: That the honorable assembly had done those "things which they ought not to have done, and "left undone those things which they ought to have "done; and there was *no health* in them," and further, that as at present advised, he *should not* remove judge Brackenridge.

AUGUSTA, April 7.

On Thursday afternoon, a large and heavy cloud was seen to pass to the westward of Augusta, in the direction nearly, if from south to north; to the spectator, it then portended dreadful consequences; our apprehensions, we are sorry to say, are unfortunately realised, by the death of three women in one house, in the neighbourhood of this city, the destruction of houses and fences, and the loss of cattle, &c. A great many persons are said to have been severely wounded by the falling of trees and houses—. Some of the hail stones that fell at the time, are said to measure from 9 to 10 1-2 inches in circumference. From Carolina, we expect to hear of still greater losses and injuries, done by this thunder gust, the first that we have experienced in this place, since the commencement of this year.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Poast roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

44. From Clarksburg by Buchan Settlement to Randolph c. h. once in two weeks.

Leave Clarksburg every other Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Randolph c. h. by 6 p. m.

Leave Randolph c h every other Tuesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Clarksburg by 6 p m.

45. From Kenhawa c h. by Point Pleasant, Gallipolis and the Salt Springs to Chilicotha once in two weeks.

Leave Kenhawa c h. every other Friday at 6 a m. and arrive at Chillicotha on Monday by 10 a m.

Leave Chilicotha every other Monday by 2 p m. and arrive at Kenhawa c h. on Thursday by 6 p m.

46. From Marietta, Ohio, to Wood c h. once a week.

Leave Marietta every Tuesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Wood c h. by 6 p m.

Leave Wood c h. every Wednesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Marietta by 6 p m.

47. From Lancaster c h. to Kilmarnock once a week.

Leave Lancaster c h. every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Kilmarnock by 11 a m.

Leave Kilmarnock every Monday at 1 p m. and and arrive at Lancaster c h. by 6 p m.

48 From Prince Edward c h. by Leter's Store, Weeeler's Springs and Campbell c h. to New-London once in two weeks.

Leave Prince Edward c h. every other Saturday at 6 a m. and arrive at New-London on Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave New-London every other Monday at 8 a m. and arrive at Prince Edward on Tuesday by 6 p m.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

49 From Danville, Va. to Lenox-Castle, North-Carolina, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Lenox Castle by 6 p m.

Leave Lenox Castle on Tuesday by 6 a m. and arrive at Danville by 6 p m.

The contracts for the routes numbered from 27 to 43 inclusive and from 55 to 69 inclusive, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and continue in force for one year. The contracts for the routes numbered from 44 to 54 inclusive, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and continue in force until the 31st day of March, 1805.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster-general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occationed thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making propoals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of August, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the propoter intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Postmaster-general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post-Office, Washington City, February 23, 1804. eptr15o.

Academical Exhibition.

ON Saturday next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the junior classes in J. Ogilvie's school will undergo an examination in the capitol, in some of the elementary parts of literature: specimens of elocution in prose and verse, will also be exhibited. The parents of the young persons whom J. Ogilvie has the happiness to instruct, and the citizens of Richmond generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

April 23. 2

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are so contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON.

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may conſide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general, ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other perſons, of the name of *Gale*, ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or *Auguſt* laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*, are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is a ſtout, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on prodnding ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

The buſineſs heretofore carried on, under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the firſt of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Jockey Club Races

WILL commence on Tueſday the 8th day of May, and will continue four days. The firſt day the Jockey Club Purſe of 400 dollars, 4 mile heats; 2d day, the Proprietor of the Field's Purſe of 200 dollars, 3 mile heats; the 3d day, the Jockey Club Cup of 100 dollars value, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; no perſon permitted to ſtart for the Cup but members of the Club, and for their only benefit. The 4th day, a Sweepſtakes for 4 years old Colts and Fillies, 2 mile heats—Entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The ſubſcription to close on the 15th day of April; 4 ſubſcribers, or no race. The weights and rules for theſe races are agreeably to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules—Weights as below.

Aged Horses,	133lbs.	
6 *years old*,	128	*Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.*
5 *years old*,	112	
4 *years old*,	106	
3 *years old*,	90	

The treaſurer requeſts the members of the Club to be pointed in paying up their ſubſcriptions on or before the day of running.

Thomas Cheatham, *Treaſurer.*

☞ The members of the Club are requeſted to meet at the Broad-Rock Courſe the day preceding the Jockey Club Purſe, at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpoſe of making ſome regulations for the different days running.

March 29th, 1804.

Lost or Miſlaid.

THE following Certificate of navy ſtock of the United States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, Eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, has been loſt or miſlaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is ſigned by John Hopkins, commiſſioner of loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid certificate, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

IT is propoſed to be run for on Friday the 11th day of May next, being the 4th day of the Broad Rock Races, an elegant GELDING, price 300 dollars. free for any ſaddle nag, running mile heats with catches on each, entrance agreeable to the number of horſes to ſtart; 6 ſubſcribers or no race. Subſcription to cloſe the evening of the ſecond days race.

THE Subſcribers having mutually agreed to ſeparate and forever remain apart as man and wife, the public are thus requeſted to take notice, that the underſigned Rob't Campbell is not to be liable or in any manner reſponſible for any debt hereafter to be contracted by the undersigned Ann Campbell, or otherwiſe accountable for her conduct; it having been mutually agreed by articles of ſeparation, that each of us, ſhall in future be and remain abſolved from all ties of matrimony as fully, completely and effectually, as though they never had been ſolemnized, as far as the laws, uſages and cuſtoms of the Commonwealth will admit of.

ROBT'T CAMPBELL.
ANN CAMPBELL.

Teſte,
JOHN WALKER.

Richmond, April 10, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			130,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake of the lottery, with little riſk of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

☞ TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; ſaſh and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purceaſed by application as above.

Fairfield Races.

ON *Monday the 30th of next month, will be run for, over the Fairfield courſe, a*

SWEEPSTAKE,

for Colts four years old—two mile heats. Five colts are entered at 300 dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed—Weights agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On the ſame day the "FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB CUP" *will be run for—two mile heats—free for all ages. The horſes to be bona fide the property of members of the club.*

On Tueſday the 1ſt day of May, the Jockey Club Purſe of 400 dollars will be run for—four mile heats

On Wedneſday, the purſe of the proprietor of the courſe—three mile heats. Weights as follow:

Aged horſes—133 lbs.
6 years old—128 do.
5 years old—118 do.
4 years old—106 do.
3 years old—90 do.

Mares and geldings allowed thee pounds.

The Treaſurer takes this opportunity of reminding delinquent members, of the neceſsity of forwarding the amount of their ſubſcriptions, previouſly to the commencement of the races. trc

March 23, 1804.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horſe, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL ſtand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, diſchargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely enclоſed, *gratis*. Seperate encloſures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Forteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was ſix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Cheſnut horſe DIOMED, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Callendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled ſuperiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Tayloe's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poſt ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Frederickſburg, in October, the largeſt amount ever run for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 200 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Waſhington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyſcraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Excluſive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno, (the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe) his granddam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betſey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, juſt above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchaſed all together, or in ſmall parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the firſt of January next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from that day: approved ſecurity will be required. *Apply* to the ſubſcriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherſt county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

"*Richmond & Columbia Turn-pike Road*"

THE *Books* for receiving ſubſcriptions (to carry the above laudable and uſeful inſtitution into effect, conformably to the act of aſſembly,) remains open in the counting-room of *Robert Gamble & Son*, in Richmond—till the firſt day of May next. *Subſcriptions* to the *Staunton turn-pike road*, will *alſo*, continue to be received at the *ſame place*, until the time above mentioned.

Richmond April 18, 1804.

Mineral Springs.

THE ſubſcriber has taken under his charge, for the term of three years, thoſe Mineral Waters, commonly called THE SWEET SPRINGS, now ſituate in Monroe county, (formerly in Botetourt) in the ſtate of Virginia. He has conſiderably enlarged his ſtable room, and increaſed the houſing in ſuch a manner, that he will be capable of accommodating at leaſt one third more company than uſual, at the ſame place. He has laid in an ample ſupply of the beſt Liquors that could be procured, which he will always keep up. He has likewiſe engaged a ſufficiency of ſervants and attendants, under good character. Uniting with theſe his unwearried efforts and attention to render general ſatisfaction, he doubts not of making his accommodations comfortable and agreeable to all who may incline to viſit these Springs. The reputation of theſe Mineral Waters is ſo well known in Virginia, and her ſiſter ſtates, that the ſubſcriber deems it unneceſſary to ſay any thing in regard to their qualities or virtues.

Jesse Minter.

April 14th, 1804. 3t.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has furniſhed himſelf with two good Male Cooks; likewiſe an excellent Muſician, for the amuſement of the Ladies and Gentlemen. J. M.

TO BE SOLD

For Ready Money,

IN purſuance of a Deed of Truſt, from David Roſs, Eſq. in order to raiſe the ſum of 5974 dolls. 59 cents, with intereſt at 5 per cent. from the 12th of September, 1803, till payment—it being the balance due on the three firſt inſtalments of a debt due from the ſaid David Roſs to the truſtees of James Dunlop, deceaſed, under a decree of the high court of chancery, and ſecured by deed of truſt; the following LANDS, LOTS & TENEMENTS, or ſuch part of them as may be neceſſary to raiſe the ſum aforeſaid, with the charges and expences of ſale, an eſtate or plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by eſtimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the ſame more or leſs, lying on the waters of Byrd creek, and purchaſed by the ſaid Roſs of the repreſentatives of James Cole, of William Cole, and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardſon, according to its known boundaries as held by the ſaid Roſs. Alſo, an eſtate or plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT—containing by eſtimation, twelve hundred acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joſeph Haden. Alſo the following lots in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit: Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-houſe is built—lot, No. 75, on which is a ſtore now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes—and lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The ſale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 19th day of May next—and the lands and tenements aforeſaid, will be ſet up in that order which ſhall appear beſt to ſuit the purchaſers, and moſt beneficial to the parties intereſted.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby,
Geo. Gresnhow, } *Truſtees.*

Richmond, 27th April, 1804.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-ſtreet—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has juſt received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General aſſortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewiſe a few good CLOCKS for ſale—all of which he offers to diſpoſe of on as reaſonable terms, for caſh, as they can be purchaſed in any part of the United States.

He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince his reſidence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the ſhorteſt notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's plantation in the upper end of King and Queen county, on the 31ſt March, a bay HORSE, about 8 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall ſnip on his noſe, and a little white on one of his hind feet. He is about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, paces moſtly, carries his head low, though a horſe of ſpirit, and has a remarkable buſhy main and tail. The thief alſo took a plough bridle, and lines made of cotton. It is conjectured that he was taken by ſome Negro travelling upwards, having been tracked into Caroline. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the ſaid horſe, by

J. Pendleton.

Spring Farm, April 16th, 1804. 3tp.

THE Subſcriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furniſhing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will alſo receive, until the above date, Propoſals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preſervation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. t14May

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, are reſpectfully informed, that T. BRUFF, Dentiſt of Waſhington City, *Inventor* and *Patentee* of the perpendicular extracting inſtruments, is preparing to pay them a viſit, and hopes for the honor of their patronage.

April 14, 1804. 3t.

SHERRY WINE.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received a Conſignment of SHERRY WINE, of the firſt quality, in Quarter Caſks.

E. W. Rootes.

April 16th, 1804. 3t

Blank Bonds

For ſale at this office.